

would have been still stronger. That would have rounded up the series to date without the omission of a single number. But as it is the party is strong enough to overwhelm its adversaries with utter defeat in the coming controversy.

THERE is no man in the Democratic ranks for whose restoration to sound health all the Republicans in the country are more earnestly praying than Mr. TILDEN's. If the Cypher Ogre should collapse before the Democratic convention of 1880 a fruitful source of Republican campaign capital would be lost. So long as TILDEN is alive and his bar holds out there will be no harmony in the Democratic ranks and there will be plenty of campaign material for Republican orators.

WHEN the War-Democrats out in Ohio—the very few of them, we mean, who are supporting Ewing and Rice—boast that their party sustained the Union and fought its battles during the late unpleasantness, the old-fashioned VALLANDIGHAM Copperheads rise to remark: "I'll be hanged if we 'did'!" These men did it as difficult to swallow Ewing with his Union record as the hard-money Democrats do to gulp him down clad in flat shipplasters and nursing the rag-baby at his breast.

THE Democratic press is so imbued with the idea that Secretary STEWART is a candidate for the Presidency that they will not believe he intends to take part in the coming campaign up in Maine. Judging him by their own impulses, or by selfish motives which govern such manipulators of their own party as that prince of intriguers, SAMPUEL J. TILDEN, they assume that he is desirous of a Democratic victory in the Pine Tree State for the purpose of "killing off 'BRAININ'." But we shall see what we shall see.

THE Southern Democratic press is still engaged in an effort to make it appear that the "rowdiness" of the late scene between Senators CONKLING and LAMAR was all on the side of the former. This is commendable from the standpoint of pure sectionalism, for it shows that the South has learned something after all, enough, in fact, to be ashamed of the taint of rowdiness when it is asked, as in this instance, to the skirts of one of her leaders. The next step—but it is a long way off—will be to cease electing fire-eaters and rowdies like LAMAR to Congress.

THE Washington Sentinel is a fearless and independent Democratic newspaper of widespread circulation all over the United States. While we have had frequent occasion to differ with it as regards political questions, we have never doubted the ability of its conduct nor the effectiveness of its influence within its proper sphere. Just now, however, it has come under the ban of Democratic disapproval, because of its opposition to the Ewing-Rice ticket out in Ohio. It is therefore being denounced by the Democratic journals of the country as an insignificant and unimportant sheet, but it appears to us that the more the Sentinel is abused by its fellow-Bourbons the greater will be its capacity to do harm in the Democratic ranks. Let the wrangle go on.

THE talk about running General JOHN B. HAWLEY as the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois proceeds from an impulse to secure the services of an honorable and experienced public man in behalf of a great and growing State. What would be the gain of Illinois in the event of a realization of this project would be a loss to the General Government, for his consequent resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury would deprive that Department of the able services of one of its most efficient as well as popular officers. But he deserves the promotion, and we do not hesitate to express an earnest hope, reflecting therein the desires of his numerous friends and admirers here in Washington, that he will get it.

It seems to disturb the equanimity of the Opposition press to know that the course of Senator CONKLING in his recent difficulty with LAMAR has received the approval and justification of the people at large, especially in the North. The fact that his action has been thus approved clearly shows the determined opposition, if not the belligerent attitude, of the people of that section toward Southern aggression in our National Congress. It is this disclosure that disgruntles our Bourbon friends, for it exposes the fact that the North is aroused now with the inspiration of the same spirit that led to the approval of Bowie-knife POTTER's treatment of ROGER A. PRYOR just at the beginning of the war. In fact, it is a shadow of coming events, among which will be the solidification of the loyal North against the disloyal South in 1880.

1870 AND 1879.

The Democratic or Bourbon party was born of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-99, and has adhered to the logical impulses of its seditious origin with blind and unflinching integrity. It has never lost sight of those resolutions for a single instant and has passed through the blood of thousands of loyal citizens to prove its earnest devotion to their alleged principles. It was this pestilent heresy of the absolute supremacy of the States as against the Union, that shook the country in 1820 in the discussions of the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a State. It was the same fatal dogma that culminated in nullification in South Carolina in 1832. In all its history from the beginning the whole Democratic theory of paramount and absolute State sovereignty has been a constant menace and a perpetual source of danger to the Government of the United States, and will remain so until the end. But for this fatal heresy there would have been no rebellion and no four years of frightful civil war.

It was the Democratic doctrine of State supremacy that organized the rebel government at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861. It was this accursed political war on the authority of the Nation that required 300,000 troops to hold Kentucky in the Union during the war, and half that number to control the traitorous masses in the State of Missouri. All through the war, as always before, the entire body of the Democratic party was constantly, directly and indirectly, opposing Mr. LINCOLN and his administration for converting the American Union into a consolidated despotism, and tramping down the rights of the States. Kentucky went so

far as to warn the Nation that its "sacred" soil must not be polluted by the foot of a "Federal soldier." "You cannot coerce a State," was the favorite cry, and "a State" has the right to secede if it wishes," the doctrine of every Democrat who held with his party in every Northern State. These were the positions of VALLANDIGHAM, DAN VOOHRIES, THURMAN, BECK, EATON, and all the rest. They were on the side of the South; they were Democrats.

But the Democratic party of to-day is more bluntly outspoken in its antagonism to the true principles of our governmental system than ever before. It is now openly proclaimed by that party that the Government cannot protect itself or enforce its own laws any further than permitted to do so by the States. It is openly proclaimed on the floors of the Senate and House in Congress, and endorsed by Democrats everywhere, that the Nation may not use its own army to enforce its own laws or protect its own citizens. Indeed, it is broadly asserted that the Government of the United States has no citizens of its own; that for its life, for the execution of its laws, and all else, it must depend on the action of the States. In this view the Democracy declare that there are no such things as national elections; that in elections the States are supreme, even in the election of members of Congress. This being true, the ballot-box is at the mercy of all disorder, violence, and fraud, and American citizenship an empty name. Who expects a fair and free election under State control and supervision south of the Ohio River? Who expects such a thing in the city of New York? Democrats, as a rule, have never been the special champions of law and order at the polls, or of a pure and uncontaminated ballot-box. They never will be.

The Leecompton friends, the Kansas villainies, are still fresh in the memories of the American people, while tissue ballots, riots, shot-guns, pistols, bludgeons, and organized hell are but of most recent occurrence in all sections of the South. In that dark land Democracy rules, and no justice can be expected under such control. The same may be said in all Northern cities where Democracy dominates. As such it is a party of cruelty, injustice, and wrong; and so it will remain. It is a party without conscience, without shame, and without patriotism. Of all these charges none need proof. Their statement is proof. The loyal people of the Government of the United States are again, as in 1861, face to face with this party. The question is, progress, good government, protected citizenship, and national honor, or reaction, bad government, no national citizenship at all and a disgraced Government in the eyes of the whole earth.

Preparations are being made as rapidly as possible for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States in 1880. Although the practical part of this stupendous work does not begin until next summer, much time is required and will be consumed in systematizing things in connection with it and arranging for its completeness, as well as the efficiency and reliability of the enumeration. For example, Superintendent WALKER has called upon Mr. WINES, of Springfield, Ill., secretary of the State Board of Charities, and well known in connection with prison reforms, to undertake the organization of the statistics in relation to pauperism, crime, and charities. Other experts will have charge of other special branches, and it is expected that the next census will in consequence be the most perfect compendium of popular statistics ever issued by the Government. The law under which this work is to be carried on provides that the Secretary of the Interior, or before the 1st day of March, 1880, shall appoint one or more supervisors of census for each State, but the whole number in the States and Territories shall not exceed 150. These supervisors shall appoint the enumerators for the various counties of the State. Any county exceeding 4,000 in population shall be divided into districts, so that no district shall contain more than 4,000 inhabitants. These enumerators shall begin their duties on the 1st Monday in June, 1880, thus requiring the work to be done in less than thirty days. The compensation will be two cents for each inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm, and fifteen cents for each establishment of productive industry. Application for appointment as enumerators must be addressed to the supervisors of the State when appointed.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

Pertinent Extracts from the Chronology of the Rebellion.

1861.

JUNE 26—General McClellan denied Backer's statement. Colonel Gorman's First Minnesota passed through Baltimore for Washington.

CORPORAL HAYES and 12 men of the Ohio Indiana Zouaves attacked 40 Confederate cavalry and routed them, killing 5 men and capturing 17. The Confederates being reinforced by about 70, returned the attack, but were met with such firmness that 23 of them fell. The small force of Unionists then separated and returned singly to camp. General Hayes was slightly wounded and 1 private killed.

1862.

JUNE 26—Porter's mortar fleet shelled the rebel batteries at Vicksburg for three hours to-day. The forces of Generals Fremont, Iles, and McDowell were consolidated to one army corps under command of Major-General Pope. Lieutenant Colonel Elliot, of the ran fleet, went up the Yazoo River after some rebel vessels. The rebels fired them and sent them down the stream, compelling Colonel Elliot to retreat. Rebel schooner Zaiden, instead of running the blockade, ran ashore and was burned. Battle of Mechanicsville—The fight commenced at noon by an attack of the rebel force, commanded by General Lee in person, on the Federal forces, on General Meade's division. It lasted till night, increasing in fury as it progressed, and was one of the hardest and most terrible battles of the campaign. The Union loss was 30 killed and about 150 wounded; the rebel loss was reported at 1,000.

1863.

JUNE 26—Gettysburg, Pa., occupied by Early's division of Lee's army. General Iles' division occupied Chambersburg. The revenue cutter Caleb Cushing cut out by the rebels in Portland (Me.) harbor; two gunboats were sent in pursuit. Colonel Spangler's Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry captured 111 prisoners, including General W. F. H. Lee; also 310 mules, 25 wagons, and 75 horses. The 310 mules lost 3 killed and 8 wounded. The rebels captured Bowick, Bay and Brashers City, La., and occupied the whole country of the Louisiana. One thousand prisoners, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, 30 pieces of artillery, \$30,000 worth of small arms, and a large quantity of medicine stores were captured at Brashers. The rebels committed great atrocities at the

contraband camp near Brashers, slaughtering in cold blood upward of 3,000 old men, women, and children; afterward, at Donaldsonville, 120 of these marauders were killed and 350 taken prisoners, including 10 officers. Shelbyville, Tenn., occupied by Federal troops. Rear Admiral Foote died in New York.

1864.

JUNE 26—The fighting and skirmishing before Petersburg were almost incessant, suspended only for the weary hours of the night. The mine projected by Lieutenant Colonel Pleasants was rapidly pushed forward. General Sherman made preparations for a general movement of his troops, with the view of assaulting the enemy behind their works at Lost Mountain, Georgia.

PERSONAL.

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PROFESSIONAL.

HOWLAND DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 211

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